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(54) Title: CANCER TREATMENT (57) Abstract The <i>in vivo</i> chemotherapeutic treatment of cancer cells in a living animal is improved by first administering to the animal, a compound which inhibits normal cell proliferation while promoting malignant cell proliferation, specifically a potent antagonist selective for intracellular histamine receptors, in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of intracellular histamine to the receptors in normal and malignant cells. An enhanced toxic effect on the cancer cells from the chemotherapeutic agent is obtained while any adverse effect of the chemotherapeutic agent on normal cells, particularly bone marrow and gastro-intestinal cells, is inhibited. Certain fluoro derivatives useful in such procedure are novel compounds.		

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TITLE OF INVENTIONCANCER TREATMENTFIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention is concerned with the
identification of compounds which increase the
therapeutic index of chemotherapy drugs and which
stimulate the growth of cancers, their use in the
treatment of cancer and with certain novel compounds
10 useful in such treatment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Over the last 50 years the treatment of a variety of
human illnesses has vastly improved with the
identification of active drugs and their introduction
15 into clinical use. While perhaps not as dramatic as
penicillin or insulin, various classes of agents,
nonetheless, have improved the therapy and/or prognosis
of common disorders, including (1) mental illness,
especially schizophrenia (e.g. phenothiazines) and major
20 depressive disease (e.g. tricyclic antidepressants and
newer, non-tricyclic agents such as fluoxetine); (2)
hayfever, asthma, urticaria and other acute allergic
disorders (e.g. H₁-antagonists); (3) peptic ulcer disease
(e.g. H₂-antagonists); (4) fungal diseases (imidazoles
25 e.g. clotrimazole, ketoconazole); (5) breast cancer (e.g.
tamoxifen); and (6) hypertension, arrhythmia and angina
(β -adrenergic antagonist). While these seemingly
disparate classes of drugs have differing chemical
structures, interactions, and indicated uses, in most
30 cases the mechanisms by which they produce their effects
are incompletely understood.

For example, although the phenothiazines are known
to be antagonists of dopamine (D₂) receptors,
interactions at many other intracellular sites, including
35 calmodulin, protein kinase C and calcium channels may be
important to their activity. Similarly, while
antidepressants are known to decrease the uptake of
biogenic amine neurotransmitters into nerve endings

(especially serotonin and norepinephrine) thereby increasing their concentration in synapses, a good correlation between potency to inhibit the uptake of any specific amine and potency as antidepressant agents has not been shown.

As another example, while histamine antagonists appear to produce their antiallergic and antiacid effects through binding H_1 and H_2 receptors, respectively, P450 microsomal enzymes, important in the metabolism of lipids and eicosanoids, have been identified as a major site of binding of the former, as well as of imidazoles. In addition, antidepressant drugs, such as doxepin, do not bind H_2 receptors, yet are potent to inhibit acid secretion. As a final example, the antiestrogen tamoxifen is thought to inhibit breast cancer proliferation through binding estrogen receptors. Yet, it has been reported that tamoxifen is effective in 10% of breast cancers negative for estrogens receptors, suggesting additional mechanisms of action.

Recently, there has been described the existence of unique intracellular histamine receptors, designated H_{1c} , in brain membranes and liver microsomes. The paradiphenyl-methane derivative, N,N-diethyl-2-[4-(phenylmethyl)-phenoxy]-ethanamine.HCl (DPPE) is a potent antagonist of H_{1c} . Surprisingly, the other classes of drugs mentioned above, including phenothiazines, H_1 antagonists, serotonin ($5HT_1$, and $5HT_2$) antagonists, triphenylethylene antiestrogens and β -adrenergic antagonists also compete, with varying degrees of affinity, for both DPPE and H_{1c} binding. While H_2 antagonists and other imidazoles do not compete for DPPE binding, they do compete for H_{1c} , but with lower affinity than for compounds which bind both AEBS and H_{1c} .

Through binding H_{1c} , histamine functions as an intracellular messenger to mediate aggregation in blood platelets and is implicated in the proliferation of normal and malignant cells. A second messenger role for

histamine at H_{1c} also has been postulated in estrogen action and in brain function. Thus, it is possible that H_{1c} binding may be common to the action of many classes of drugs, including phenothiazines, antidepressants, 5 antiestrogens, histamine (H_1 , H_2 , H_3) antagonists, serotonin ($5HT_1$, $5HT_3$) antagonists, β -adrenergic antagonists and antifungal agents.

Recently, in published International patent application WO 92/11035, (U.S.S.N. 711,957 filed June 7, 10 1991), there is described a novel method of treatment for cancer, combining DPPE or its analogues with chemotherapy drugs, such as doxorubicin (Adriamycin[™]). In animals and humans, this method of treatment results in the protection of normal stem cells, including bone marrow 15 and mucosal epithelium, while enhancing the anticancer effects of chemotherapy on malignant cells. Although the mechanism of this differential action is not fully understood, in vitro studies indicate that DPPE inhibits normal cell proliferation, in the absence of toxicity, 20 but stimulates malignant cell proliferation and cytotoxicity. Increased response to chemotherapy has been demonstrated in tumor-bearing animals treated concurrently with DPPE. In addition, DPPE also directly cytoprotects normal gut mucosa in vitro, an effect 25 related to DPPE-induced increases in endogenous levels of the protective prostaglandin, PGI_2 and reversed by indomethacin.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

New data, provided herein, indicate that (1) DPPE 30 alone at low doses directly stimulates tumor cell growth in vivo and (2) increases the inflammatory response in skin elicited by the tumor-promoting phorbol ester, PMA (phorbol myristate acetate). Several other classes of compounds, such as antidepressants, phenothiazines, 35 triphenylethylenes, histamine (H_1 , H_2 , H_3) antagonists, serotonin ($5HT_1$, $5HT_3$) antagonists, β -adrenergic antagonists and imidazole analogs, also have been

identified as producing the same results as those obtained for DPPE.

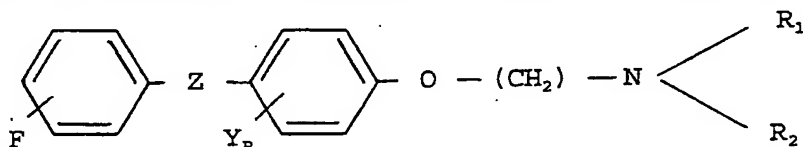
It now also has been found that tricyclic antidepressant drugs and the non-tricyclic agent, fluoxetine (Prozac™), as well as H₁-antihistamines and β-adrenergic antagonists, also compete for the binding of ³H-DPPE and ³H-histamine to H_{1c} in rat liver microsomes or brain membranes and, likewise, promote tumor growth.

Accordingly, in one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for the treatment of cancer cells in an animal, which comprises:

(a) administering to the animal a compound which inhibits normal cell proliferation while promoting malignant cell proliferation in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of intracellular histamine in normal cells, and

(b) subsequently administering to the animal at least one chemotherapeutic agent for the cancer cells in an amount toxic to the cancer cells. In this way, an enhanced toxic effect on the cancer cells is obtained from the at least one chemotherapeutic agent while adverse side effects of the at least one chemotherapeutic agent on normal cells, including bone marrow and gastrointestinal cells.

It has been further found that certain fluoro analogs of DPPE exhibit an enhanced potency in inhibiting normal cell proliferation and in promoting malignant cell proliferation and such compounds are novel compounds. Accordingly, in another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound having the formula:



wherein Y is fluorine, chlorine or bromine, Z is an alkylene group of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or a =C=O group, or the phenyl groups are joined to form a tricyclic ring, and p is 0 or 1, R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or are joined together to form a hetero ring with the nitrogen atom and n is 1, 2 or 3, as well as pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of such compounds.

Such compounds may be prepared by any convenient procedure depending on the identity of the variable groups. For example, for compounds where Z is a carbonyl group, the compound may be made by reacting a hydroxy substituted fluoro-benzophenone with a chloro-substituted amino-substitute alkyl group.

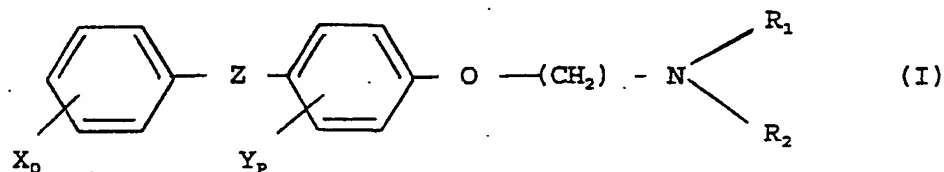
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figures 1 to 10 are graphical representations of text data generated in certain experiments set forth in the Examples below.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

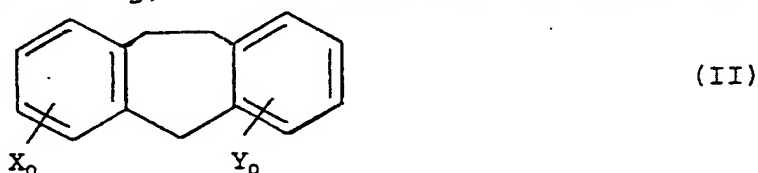
In the present invention, any compound which inhibits normal cell proliferation while promoting malignant cell proliferation is useful and is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of intracellular histamine in normal cells. Such compounds generally exhibit a pK_i of at least about 5, preferably at least about 5.5.

Specific compounds which are useful in the present invention are diphenyl compounds of the formula:

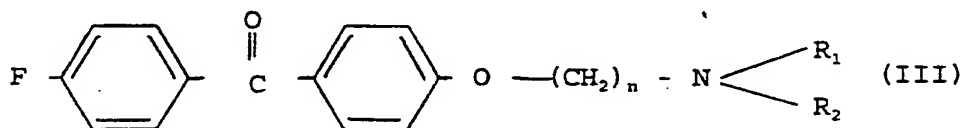


wherein X and Y are each fluorine, chlorine or bromine, Z is an alkylene group of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or a =C=O group, o and p are 0 or 1, R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or are joined together to form a hetero-ring with the nitrogen atoms and n is 1, 2 or 3. Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of the diphenyl compounds may be employed.

Alternatively, the benzene rings may be joined to form a tricyclic ring, in accordance with the structure:

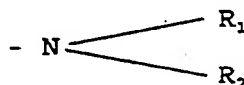


- 10 In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the X group is f, Z is C=O, o is 1, and p is o. More preferably, such compounds have the formula:

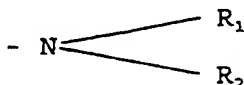


where n, R₁ and R₂ are as described above.

In one preferred embodiment, the group



- 15 is a diethylamino group, although other alkylamino groups may be employed, such as dimethylamino, and, in another preferred embodiment, a morpholino group, although other heterocyclic ring groups may be employed, such as piperazino. o and p are usually 0 when Z is an alkylene group and n may be 2. In one particularly preferred embodiment of the compounds of formula I, Z is -CH₂-, n is 2, o and p are each 0 and



is a diethylamino group. This compound, namely N,N-diethyl-2-[4-(phenylmethyl)-phenoxy]ethanamine, in the form of its hydrochloride salt, is abbreviated herein as DPPE. In addition to a methyl group linking the benzene rings, other linking groups may be employed, such as =C=O. Other substitutions may be made on the benzene rings in addition to the halogen atoms, for example, an imidazole group. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the compounds of formula III, n is 2 and



is a diethylamino group. This compound, namely N,N-diethyl-2-[4-(4'-fluorophenone)phenoxy]ethanamine, in the form of its hydrochloride salt, is abbreviated herein as DFPE. This compound exhibits a potency of two to four times that of DPPE in inhibiting normal cell proliferation and promoting malignant cell proliferation in H_{7c} binding competition assays.

Other compounds which may be employed in this procedure include:

- (a) tricyclic antidepressants, (e.g. amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine and like agents),
- (b) non-tricyclic antidepressants (e.g. fluoxetine and like agents),
- (c) phenothiazines (e.g. prochlorperazine, trifluoroperazine, chlorpromazine and like agents),
- (d) H_1 -antihistamines, e.g., loratadine, hydroxyzine, phenyltoloxamine, astemizole and the like,
- (e) β -adrenergic agonists and antagonists (e.g., propanolol and the like),
- (f) serotonin ($5HT_1$ or $5HT_2$) antagonists, such as ondansetron ($5HT_3$) and cyproheptadine ($5HT_1$),
- (g) imidazoles and imidazole-like compounds, including H_2 antagonists, such as cimetidine and ranitidine, H_3 antagonists, such as thioperamide and antifungal agents, such as ketoconazole, and

(h) triphenylethylene derivatives, such as tamoxifen.

In general, the compounds which may be employed may have a chemical structure consisting of at least two phenyl rings, linked by a rigid third phenyl or non-phenyl ring, or by a non-rigid methyl, oxygen, or other moiety, with the phenyl ring structure being linked by an ether, sulfhydryl or other ring structure or group to a basic alkylamine or imidazole or amino-imidazole side chain, for example, the carboxyamide-amino-imidazole L651582.

Although this wide range of compounds may be employed to increase the therapeutic index of chemotherapy drugs, DPPE and its direct analogs may be a significantly better agent for combination with chemotherapy agents than the foregoing groups of compounds, since DPPE appears to be more potent and selective for H_{IC} and does not interact with calmodulin, protein kinase C, or calcium channels and is only a weak antagonist at other common receptors, such as H_1 , 5HT and D_2 .

For example, DPPE does not cause serious toxic effects in humans at clinically relevant doses to enhance chemotherapy (about 0.2-12 mg/kg, preferably less than about 10 mg/kg, with about 6 mg being an optimal dose), whereas, for example, at their relevant concentrations to antagonize H_{IC} , the antidepressant group of drugs may cause cardiac arrhythmias, H_1 antagonists might cause marked sedation or even convulsions, and phenothiazines may cause dyskinesias.

EXAMPLES

Example I:

This Example illustrates the tumor promoting and pro-inflammatory response effects of DPPE alone.

Figure 1 shows the tumor-promoting effect DPPE (1 mg/kg or 4 mg/M²) given subcutaneously once daily x 3, to seven DBA/2 mice inoculated subcutaneously with 2×10^2

L5178Y lymphoma cells 48 hours previously. A second group of 7 tumor cell-inoculated mice served as controls (saline injections, once daily x 3). By day 14, 7/7 DPPE treated animals had palpable tumors as compared to 4/7 controls. At the end of 4 weeks, 6/7 controls had tumors with an aggregate surface area of 14.5 cm^2 (mean = $2.1 \pm .8 \text{ cm}^2/\text{animal}$), while 7/7 DPPE-treated animals had tumors with an aggregate surface area of 38.4 cm^2 (mean = $5.5 \pm .7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{animal}$). Thus, the tumor burden of DPPE-treated animals was approximately 2.5-fold greater than that of controls.

To investigate any effect of DPPE to increase PMA-induced inflammation in the same strain of mice (DBA/2), groups of 3 animals were shaved over the back and 48 hours later received a single topical application of 17 nM PMA in acetone. The PMA-treated mice then received either saline (control) or DPPE (4 or 32 mg/kg at time 0 and 24 hours). Three animals painted with acetone served as vehicle controls. Forty-eight hours later, the various groups were sacrificed by CO_2 asphyxiation, the skin carefully excised, pinned to paper strips to prevent wrinkling, and immersed in formaldehyde. H and E-stained sections of skin were assessed for degree of inflammation.

It was observed that the animals who received DPPE had a significantly greater inflammatory response to PMA as compared to saline or acetone controls. The most intense inflammatory response was seen in animals receiving the high dose (32 mg/kg or 128 mg/M^2) of DPPE, where increased mitotic activity in the epithelial layer was also noted as compared to the PMA and saline-treated groups. The results of the experiments reported in this Example clearly show that DPPE enhances the inflammatory response of the tumor promoter PMA. Indeed, since tumor promotion requires the presence of inflammatory response, and can be blocked by agents which inhibit inflammation by definition, DPPE functions as a co-promoter with PMA.

Example II:

This Example shows the H_{IC} binding and tumor promoting effects of certain compounds and the antiproliferative effect of DPPE and certain compounds.

5 Figure 2 shows the potency of two tricyclic agents, namely amitriptyline and doxepin, to compete for 3H -DPPE binding in liver microsomes. The K_d value for DPPE is 65 nM while the K_i for doxepin is 5 μM and for amitriptyline is 10 μM . Doxepin and fluoxetine also compete for 3H -
10 histamine binding to H_{IC} in brain membranes ($K_f = 10 \mu M$; Fig. 3).

Figure 4 demonstrates the tumor-promoting effects of the tricyclic agent, amitriptyline, and the non-tricyclic agent, fluoxetine, in C3H mice injected subcutaneously
15 into the gluteal region with 1×10^5 C-3 fibrosarcoma cells. The doses employed were equivalent to therapeutic human doses (80 mg/M² for amitriptyline and 20-40 mg/M² for fluoxetine). The experiments were blinded so that the individual measuring the first appearance of palpable
20 tumor was unaware of the treatment group (saline control vs antidepressant drug; n=10 in each group).

It may be seen from this data that, in both experiments, the control animals did not develop tumors until day 6, whereas in the fluoxetine-treated animals,
25 tumors appeared on days 3, 4 and 5 post-injection and, in the amitriptyline-treated animals, tumors appeared on days 4 and 5 post-injection. Thus, in both experiments, 4/10 of antidepressant-treated animals, but no controls had tumors by day 5 (8/20 vs 0/20 controls, both
30 experiments combined).

Conversely, Figure 5 shows that, like DPPE, both amitriptyline and fluoxetine inhibit, in the absence of cytotoxicity, the proliferation of concanavalin A-stimulated normal lymphocytes ($IC_{50} = 10$ to $20 \mu M$). Thus,
35 although weaker than DPPE, these agents inhibit the proliferation of normal stem cells while increasing the proliferation of tumor cells.

Figure 6A shows that propranolol (a β -adrenergic antagonist) inhibits histamine binding to H_{1c} in microsomes and Figure 6B shows that propranolol inhibits normal lymphocyte mitogenesis. In a C-3 fibrosarcoma murine model, propranolol significantly increased tumor weight on Day 23, as seen in Figure 7. Similarly loratidine (a tricyclic non-sedating H_1 -antihistamine) potently promoted tumor growth, as seen in Figure 7, and also inhibited concanavalin A-stimulated mitogenesis (Figure 8). Astemizole (a non-sedating H_1 -antihistamine) similarly is potent to inhibit histamine binding and concanavalin A-stimulated mitogenesis (data not shown) and, in two separate experiments, to potently stimulate the growth of C-3 fibrosarcoma, as shown in Figure 9.

The compounds for which binding and proliferation data are provided in this Example, therefore, mimic the profiles of DPPE to inhibit normal cell proliferation but to promote malignant cell proliferation (Example I). On the basis of his profile, these agents, at the proper dose level, may be predicted to increase the therapeutic index of chemotherapy drugs in the procedure of WO92/11035.

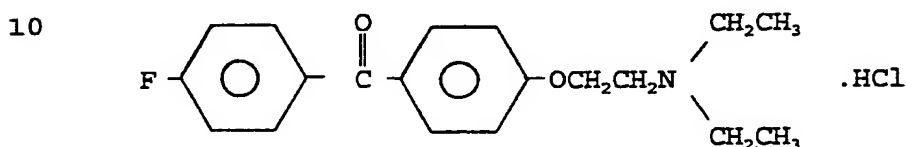
Example III

This Example illustrates the chemical synthesis of N,N-diethyl-2-[4-(4'-fluorophenone)phenoxy] ethanamine.

Diethylaminoethyl chloride.HCl (2 grams) was dissolved in 50 ml H_2O made basic with potassium hydroxide, extracted four times with 25 ml toluene to form the base and dried overnight in the presence of Na_2SO_4 . Five grams of 4-fluoro-4'-hydroxy-benzophenone was added to a heated mixture of 50 ml of distilled toluene containing sodium hydride (600 mg). The DEAE base (step 1) was added drop-wise to the benzophenone/toluene and the mixture was refluxed for twenty hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then washed three times with approximately 150 ml of toluene. The toluene wash was taken to dryness. The

resulting precipitate was taken up in ethanol and was recrystallized using etheral.HCl. The crystallization was repeated a second time.

Thin layer chromatography of the resulting crystals showed a single product with a melting point of 128°C, and a molecular weight of 351.5. The IR spectrum of this compound shows a C = O stretch. The structure of DPPE was confirmed by mass spectroscopy and NMR as follows:



The morpholino-analogue also was prepared using the above-described procedure, but substituting 4-(2-chloroethyl)morpholine.HCl for DEAE.HCl.

Example IV

20 This Example illustrates the binding characteristics and antiproliferative properties of DPPE.

DFPE competes for [³H] DPPE binding in rat liver microsomes with a K_i value of approximately 70 nM. The K_i value for DFPE approximates the K_i value for DPPE in the same assay. DFPE competes for [³H] histamine binding in rat cortical membranes with a K_i value of 0.3 x 10⁻⁶ M. This compares to a K_i value for DPPE in the same assay of 0.9 x 10⁻⁶ M; thus DFPE is approximately three times more potent than DPPE in inhibiting histamine binding at a non-H₁, non-H₂ site (H_{1C}) in brain membranes (Brandes, L.J. et al, Cancer Research, 47:4025-4031, 1987).

DFPE antagonizes phorbol myristate acetate (PMA)-induced platelet aggregation with an IC₅₀ = 20 μM; this compares to an IC₅₀ value for DPPE in the same assay of 80 μM. Thus, DFPE is approximately four times more potent than DPPE in antagonizing PMA-induced platelet aggregation.

The ability of DFPE and DPPE to inhibit/kill the growth of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells after seven days incubation at 37°C in vitro is shown in Figure 10.

The IC_{50} value for DFPE is 3.0×10^{-6} M. This compares with an IC_{50} value for DPPE of 6.5×10^{-6} in the same assay.

Thus, DFPE possesses novel antihistaminic properties, antagonizes the effects of phorbol myristate acetate on platelet aggregation, and is antiproliferative cyclotoxic to MCF-7 human breast cancer cells, all with a potency approximately three to four times greater than that of DPPE.

Since DPPE has been demonstrated to be antiestrogenic in vivo, to augment the effects of tamoxifen in the rat uterus in vivo, a similar spectrum of in vivo activity is expected for DFPE, but with an overall potency two to four fold greater than that observed for DPPE. In addition DFPE may be used in place of DPPE in the cancer treatment method described herein to improve the therapeutic index of conventional chemotherapy drugs.

SUMMARY OF DISCLOSURE

In summary of this disclosure, the present invention provides identification of compounds and classes of compounds which stimulate cancer growth and which enable the therapeutic index of chemotherapy agents to be improved. Novel compounds also are described. Modifications are possible within the scope of this invention.

CLAIMS

1. A method for the treatment of cancer cells in an animal, which comprises:

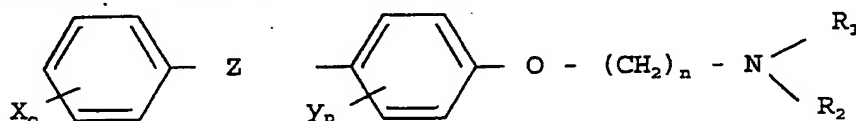
(a) administering to said animal a compound which inhibits normal cell proliferation while promoting malignant cell proliferation in an amount sufficient to inhibit the binding of intracellular histamine in normal cells, and

(b) subsequently administering to said animal at least one chemotherapeutic agent for the cancer cells in an amount toxic to said cancer cells,

whereby an enhanced toxic effect on said cancer cells from said at least one chemotherapeutic agent is obtained while adverse effects of said at least one chemotherapeutic agent on said normal cells is inhibited.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said normal cells include bone marrow and gastro-intestinal cells.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said compound is a diphenyl compound of the formula:



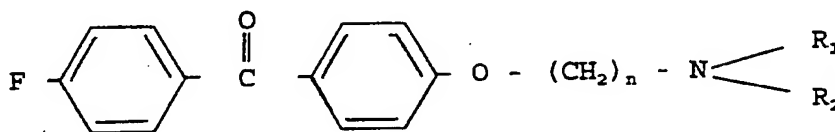
wherein X and Y are each fluorine, chlorine or bromine, Z is an alkylene radical of 1 to 3 carbons or a =C=O group, or the phenyl groups are joined to form a tricyclic ring, o and p are 0 or 1, R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or are joined together to form a hetero-ring with the nitrogen atom and n is 1, 2 or 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the group



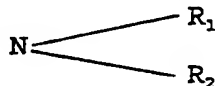
is a diethylamino group, a dimethylamino group, a morpholino group, or a piperazino group.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein x is a fluoro group.
 6. The method of claim 1 wherein said compound is one having the formula:



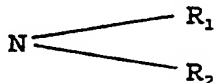
where R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or are joined together to form a hetero-ring with the nitrogen atom and n is 1, 2 or 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the group:



is a diethylamino group, a dimethylamino group, a morpholino group, or a piperazino group.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein



is a diethylamino group, Z is -CH₂-, n is 2.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said compound is in the form of its hydrochloride salt.
 10. The method of claim 1 wherein said compound is selected from :
 (a) tricyclic or non-tricyclic depressants,
 (b) phenothiazines,
 (c) H₁ antagonists,
 (d) β-adrenergic agonists and antagonists,
 (e) serotonin (5HT₁ or 5HT₂) antagonists,
 (f) imidazole and imidazole-like compounds, and
 (g) triphenylethylene derivative.
 11. The method of claim 10 wherein said tricyclic depressant is amitriptyline, clomipramine and imipramine.
 12. The method of claim 10 wherein said non-tricyclic depressant is fluoxetine.

13. The method of claim 10 wherein said H_1 antagonist is loratadine, hydroxyzine, phenyltoloxamine or astemizole.

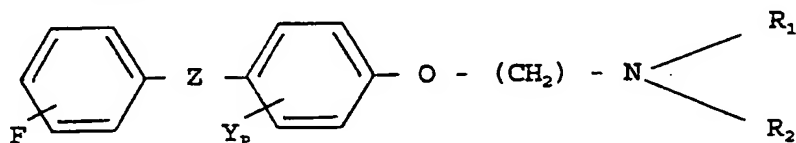
14. The method of claim 10 wherein said β -adrenergic agonist or antagonist is propanolol.

15. The method of claim 10 wherein said serotonin antagonist is ondansertron or cyproheptadine.

16. The method of claim 10 wherein said imidazole or imidazole-like compound is cimetidine, ranitidine, thioperamide or ketoconazole.

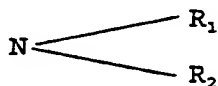
17. The method of claim 10 wherein said triphenylethylene derivative is tamoxifen.

18. A compound of the formula:



wherein Y is fluorine, chlorine or bromine, Z is an alkylene radical of 1 to 3 carbon atoms or a $=C=O$ group, or the phenyl rings are joined to form a tricyclic ring, p is 0 or 1, R_1 and R_2 are each alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or are joined together to form a hetero-ring with the nitrogen atom and n is 1, 2 or 3, or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

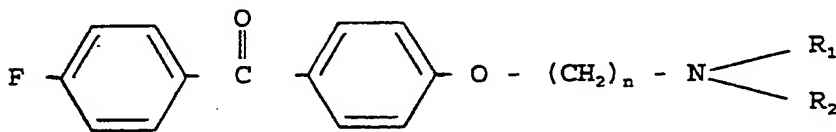
19. The compound of claim 18 wherein the group:



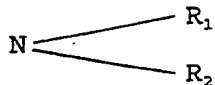
is a diethylamino group, a dimethylamino group, a morpholine group or a piperazino group.

20. The compound of claim 19 wherein Z is a $=C=O$ group.

21. The compound of claim 20 wherein said compound has the formula:



wherein n is 2 and



is a diethylamino group.

22. The compound of claim 21 in the form of its hydrochloride salt.

23. The use of a compound which inhibits normal cell proliferation while promoting malignant cell proliferation in the treatment of cancer cells in an animal.

24. The use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 22 in the treatment of cancer cells in an animal.

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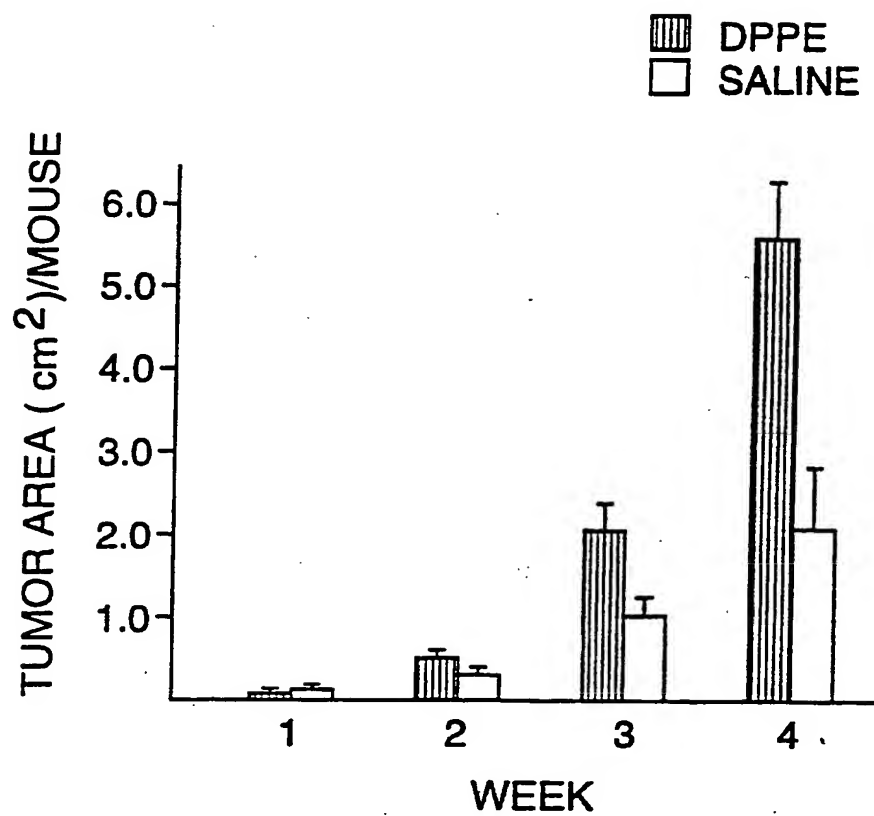


FIGURE 1

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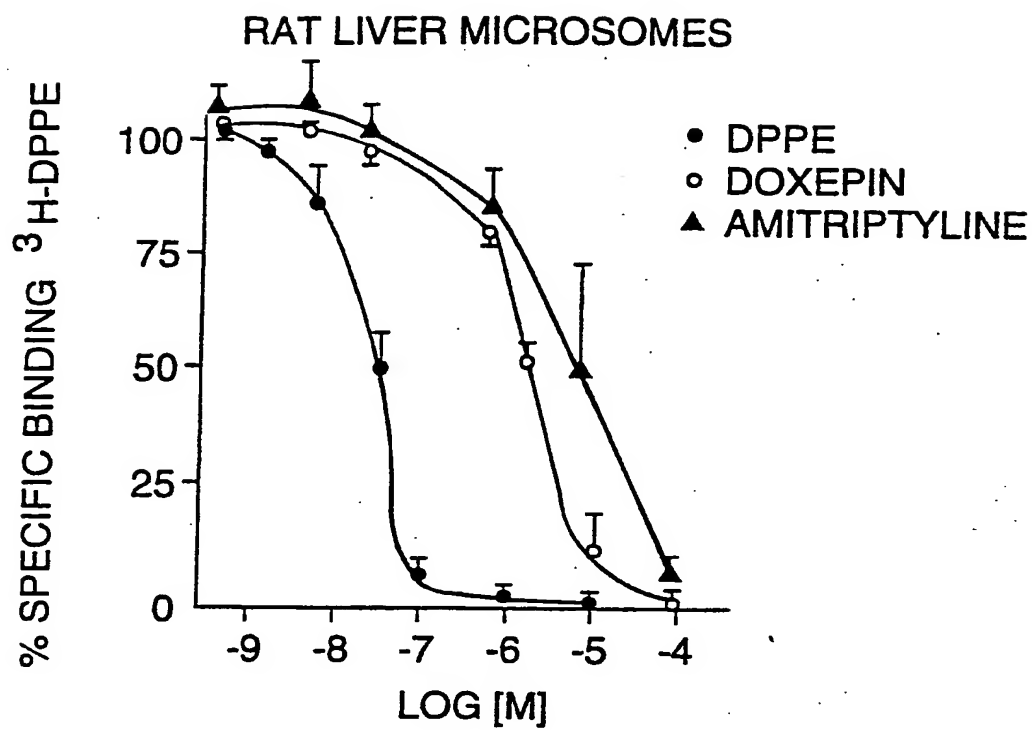


FIGURE 2

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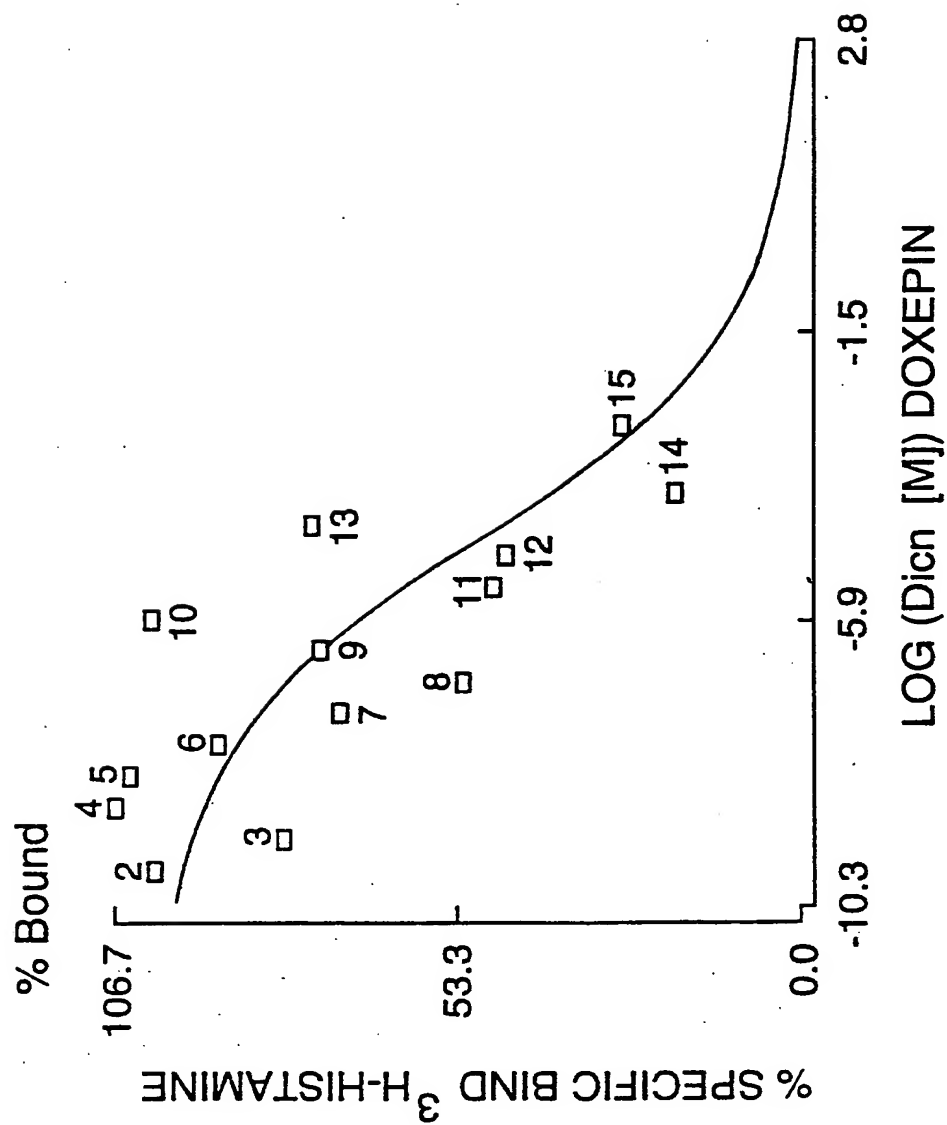


FIGURE 3

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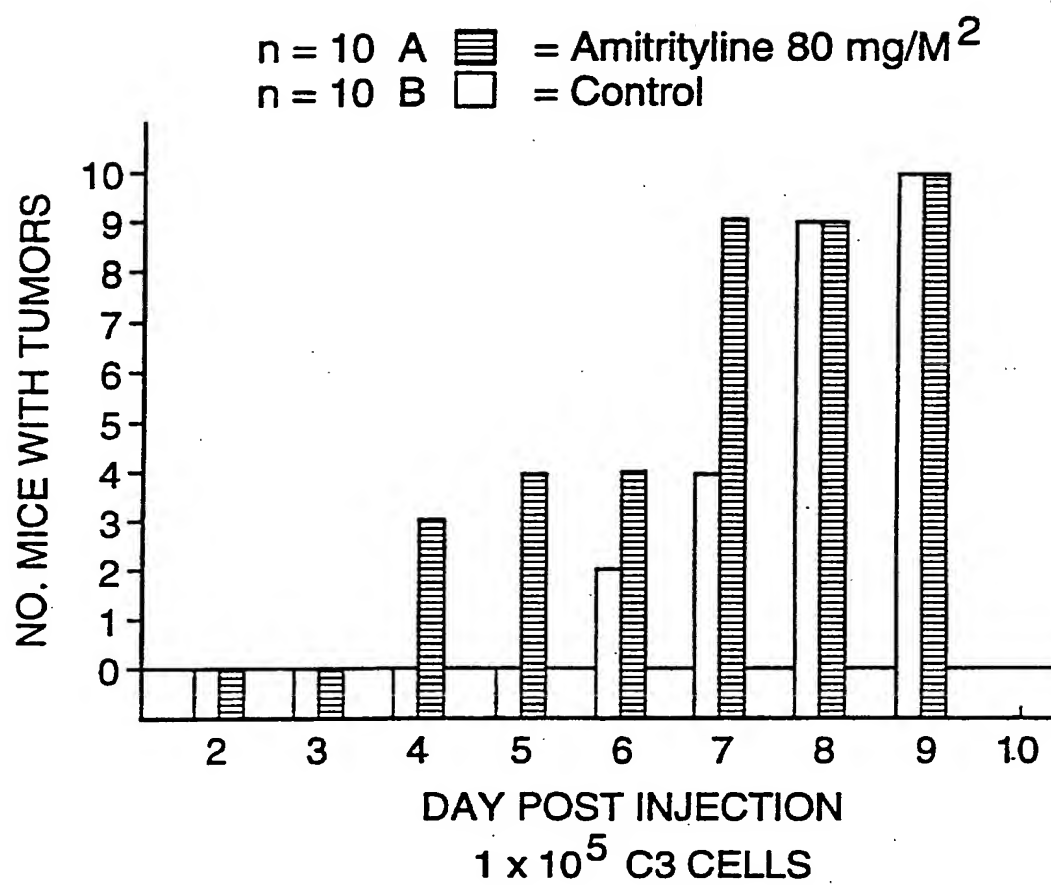


FIGURE 4A

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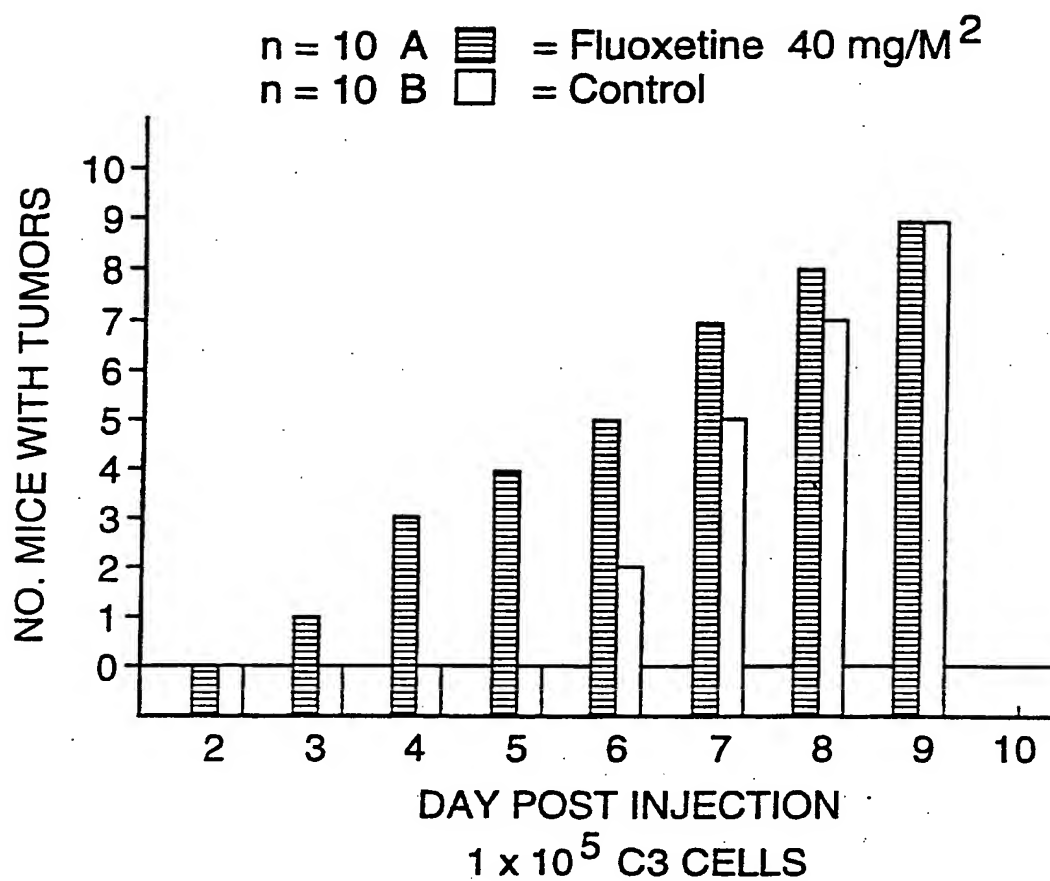


FIGURE 4B

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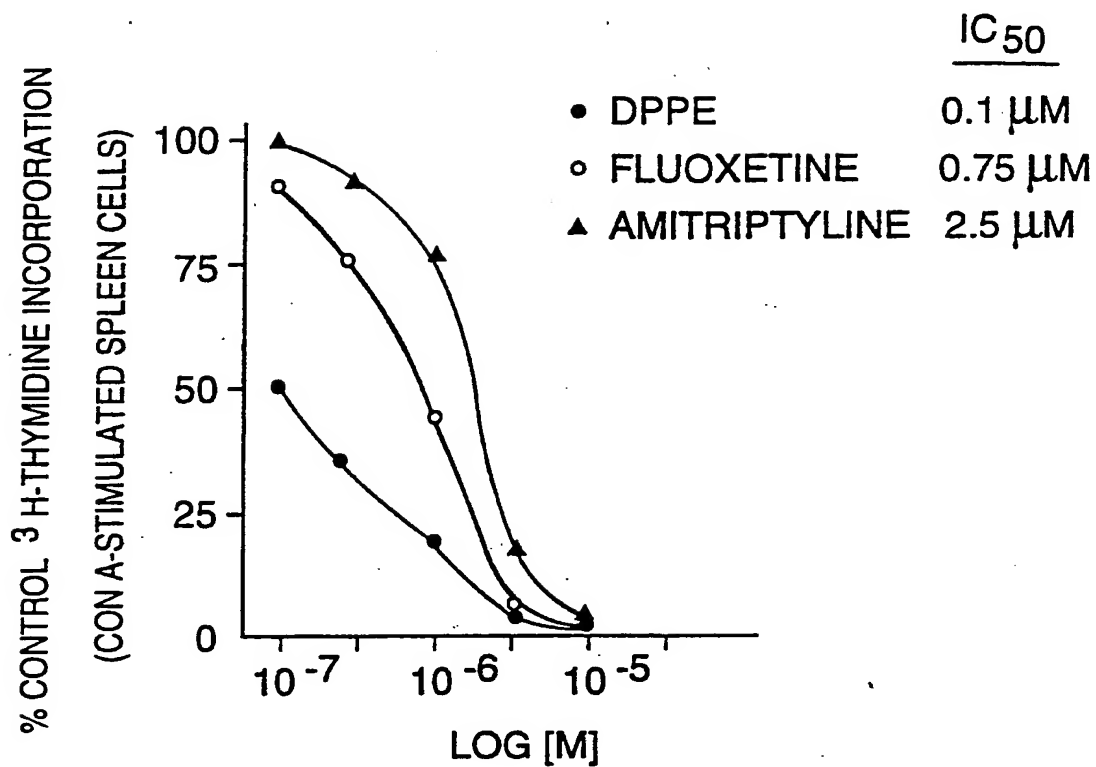


FIGURE 5

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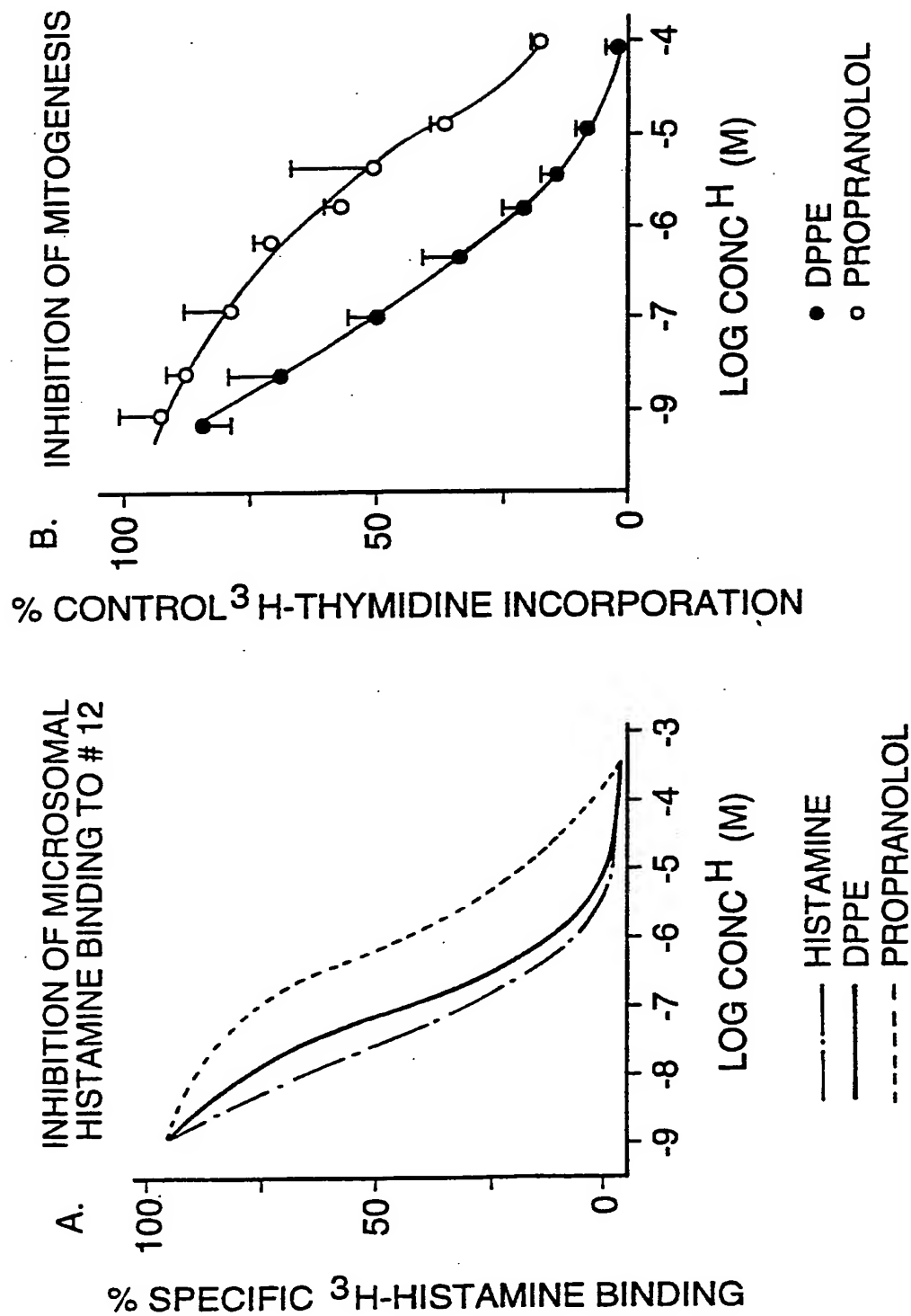
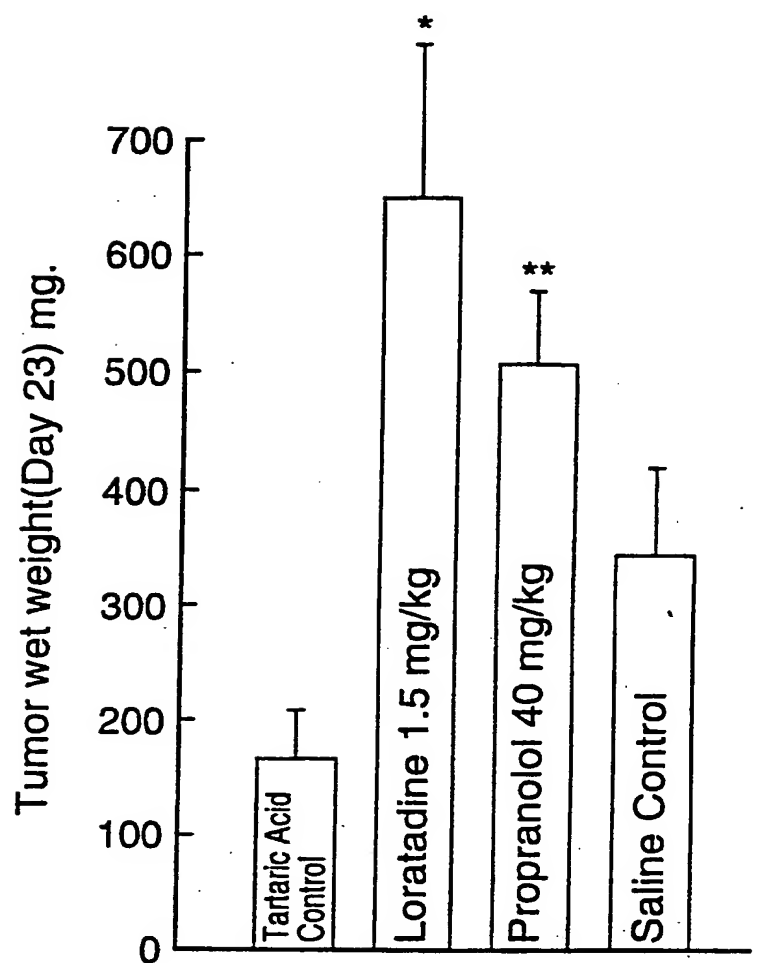


FIGURE 6

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C-3 Fibrosarcoma



$p < .001$ vs Tartaric Acid Control
 $p < .05$ vs Saline Control

FIGURE 7

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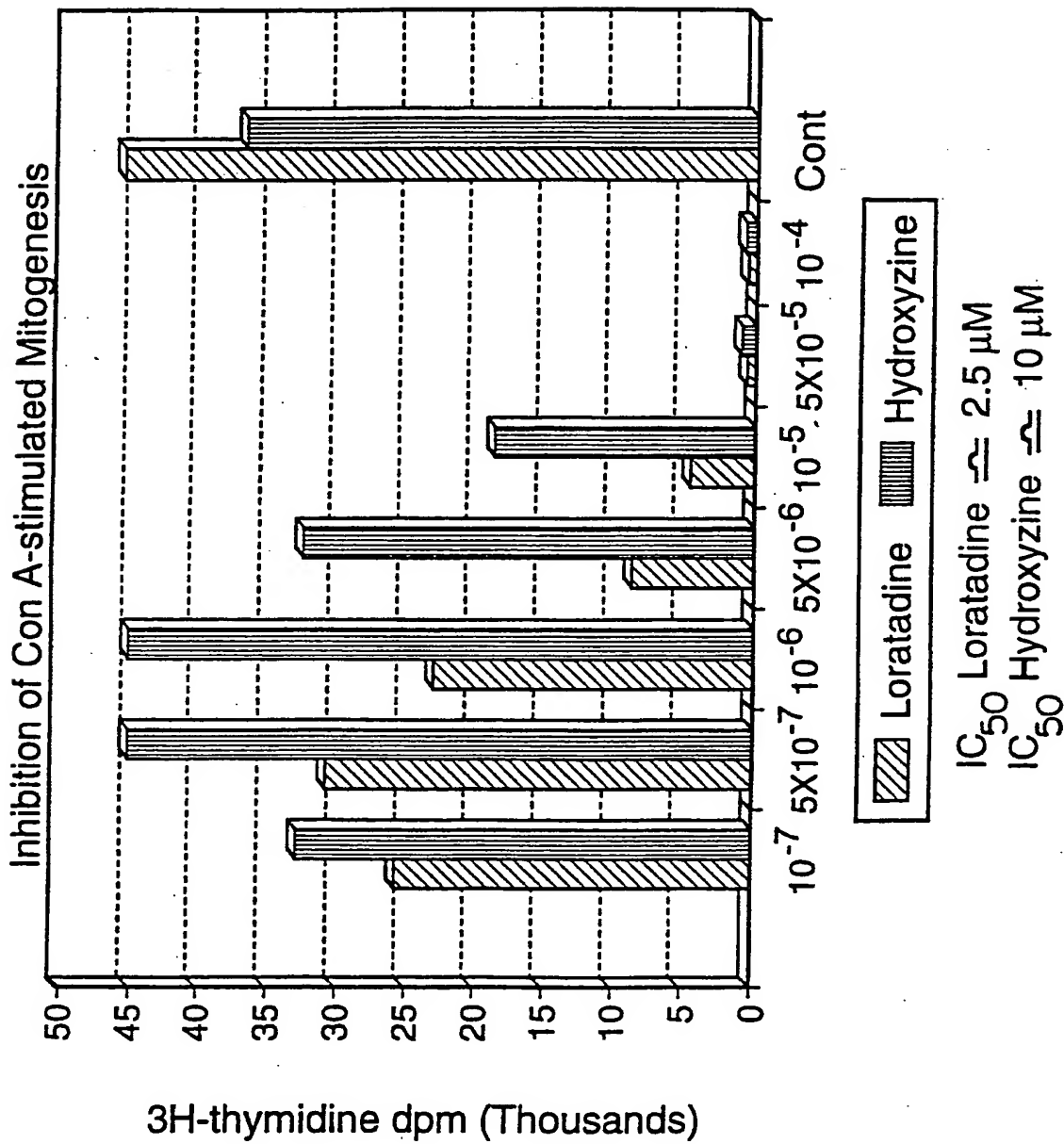


FIGURE 8

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Tumor Growth Promotion (Murine C-3 Fibrosarcoma)
By a Human-Equivalent Daily Dose of Astemizole

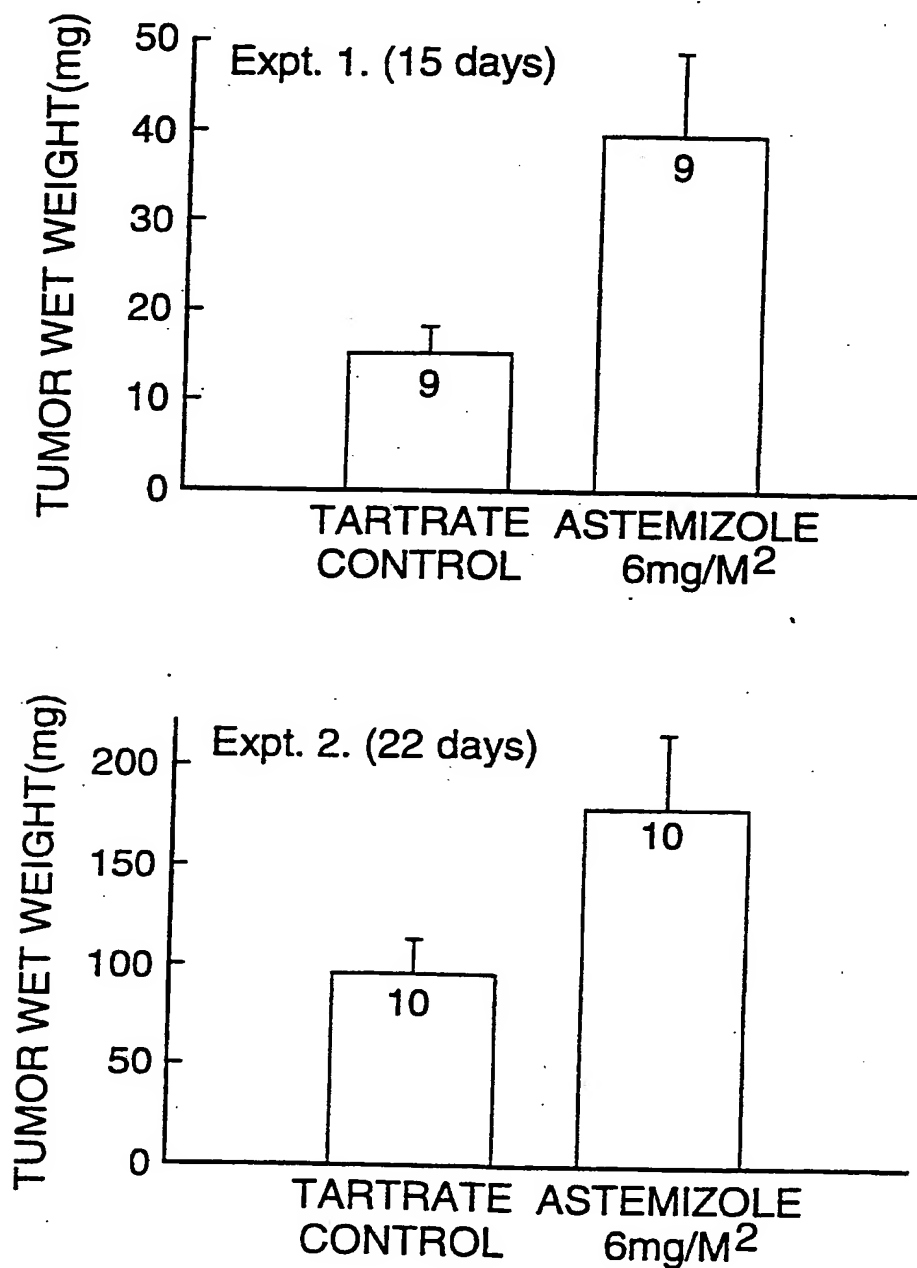


FIGURE 9

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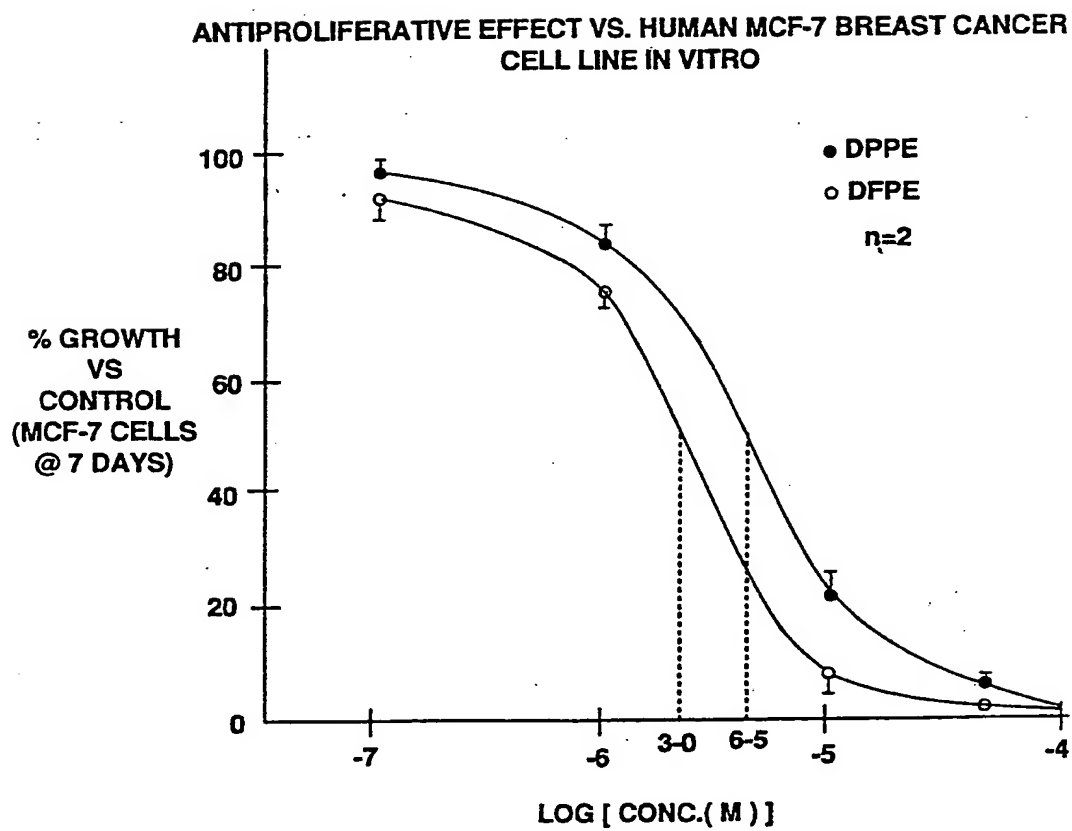


FIG.10.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 94/00087

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 5 A61K31/13 A61K31/395 C07C217/22 C07C217/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 A61K C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,92 11035 (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA) 9 July 1992 cited in the application see claims ---	1-17
X	EP,A,0 115 205 (TOTH, EDIT;TORLEY, JOZSEF; PALOSI, EVA; SZEBERENYI, SZABOLCS; SZPORNY,) 8 August 1984 see page 26, line 8 - line 9 ---	18-20
X	EP,A,0 115 079 (TOTH, EDIT;TORLEY, JOZSEF; FEKETE, GYORGY; SZPORNY, LASZLO; VERECZKEY,) 8 August 1984 see example 3 ---	18-20
X	US,A,3 288 806 (DE WALD, HORACE A.) 29 November 1966 see column 7, line 64 - line 65 ---	18,20
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 May 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

31.05.94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Pauwels, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No
PCT/CA 94/00087

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 114 410 (TOTH, EDIT;TORLEY, JOZSEF; FEKETE, GYORGY; SZPORNY, LASZLO; VERECZKEY,) 1 August 1984 see page 16, line 4 - line 5 ----	18,20
X	EP,A,0 115 080 (TOTH, EDIT;TORLEY, JOZSEF; FEKETE, GYORGY; SZPORNY, LASZLO; VERECZKEY,) 8 August 1984 see page 3C, paragraph 1 -----	18-20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CA94/00087

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 1-17, 23, and 24 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/CA 94/00087

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9211035	09-07-92	AU-A- 9058391 EP-A- 0563127	22-07-92 06-10-93
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EP-A-0115079	08-08-84	AU-B- 558033 AU-A- 2291383 CA-A- 1211443 JP-B- 1059264 JP-C- 1573375 JP-A- 59134755 US-A- 4618611	15-01-87 05-07-84 16-09-86 15-12-89 20-08-90 02-08-84 21-10-86
US-A-3288806		NONE	
EP-A-0114410	01-08-84	AU-B- 558261 AU-A- 2291583 CA-A- 1231970 JP-C- 1506598 JP-A- 59134756 JP-B- 63040780 US-A- 4645779	22-01-87 05-07-84 26-01-88 13-07-89 02-08-84 12-08-88 24-02-87
EP-A-0115080	08-08-84	CA-A- 1220225 US-A- 4605672	07-04-87 12-08-86